

SPORTS

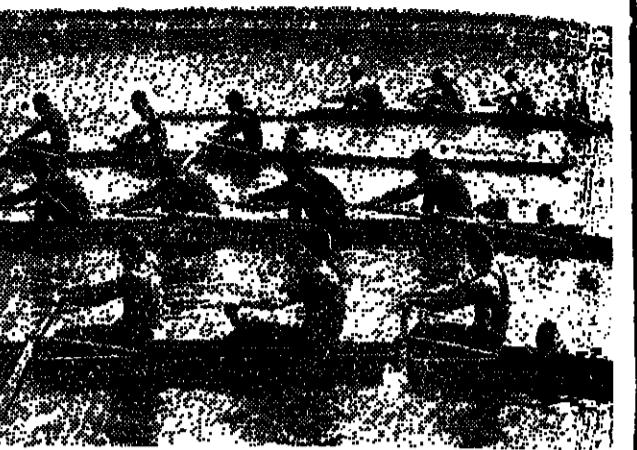


The various mass sporting events to be held in Moscow on May 2 will open up the summer sporting season, whose highlight is the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

The first contests in different sports, now being held in the 1980 Moscow Olympics facilities, which will host the Tournament, will help Moscow sportsmen to better prepare for the Tournament as well as to check out conditions at the facilities.

The Bila Olympic sports complex, where the venue for a Moscow-wide cross-country run for "prized presenters" by "Pravda" and "Moskovskaya Pravda" (left photo), while the first nationwide rowing contest was held at the Krylatskoye Canal.

Photos by Sergei Proskov



PHOTOGRAPH BY SERGEI PROSKOV FOR THE MOSCOW DAILY NEWS

A competition without outsiders

A competition boasting many favourites and lacking outsiders, is how international Grandmaster Yevgeny Vasyukov replied to my question: What is special about the current national chess championship in Moscow?

After 14 rounds, even debutants masters Vladimir Malanin and Zurab Azmashashvili, two of the few masters among a predominantly Grandmaster field, totalled an excellent 6 and 5.5 points, ahead of International Master Konstantin Lerner and even world junior title-holder Artur Yemelyanov and Alexander Belov.

Viktor BAKIN,
chess observer

Viktor KAPITONOV'S OPINION

recently competed in the world challenger series.

Leader Anatoly Karpov, world champion, has 8.5 points, followed by Lev Polugayevsky with 7.5, but the former has only two games left to play while the latter has three.

In the two continuing world challenger semi-finals at Alicante, Spain, Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, leads Eugenio Torre of the Philippines 4.5-3.5 after their eighth game ended in a tie, and Nana Alexandria of the USSR leads Tatjana Lomakin of Switzerland.

Viktor KAPITONOV,
chess observer

With just a few days left before the 36th Peace Race, starting from Warsaw on May 8, USSR head coach Viktor Kapitonov, Olympic winner, who entered the race eight times and more than ten times headed the Soviet teams, told newsmen: "It was no great secret that the main contenders for the titles were the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. I was much impressed with the preparations by last year's winner, the GDR, who won the team title in a recent race across the Lower Saxony, and did well in the group race formula

and individual start time trials, which are increasingly featured in many day races. It was in them that last year's race winner Olaf Ludwig made his best showing — and he hasn't yet reached top shape."

According to Kapitonov, all of his squad's 12 candidates are in good shape, as shown by national competition and races in West Germany, France, and Czechoslovakia. The six race entrants will be named shortly before the race gets under way, he stressed.

In the UEFA Cup, Portugal's Benfica made the final of a two-leg match in Lisbon was a goalless draw and the second-leg game in Kralovice was a 1-1 tie. Benfica's present coach, Sven Eriksson, led Sweden's Djurgard to last year's UEFA trophy. Republic's final opposition is Poland's Anderlecht, who disposed of Czechoslovakia's Bohemians 3-0.

All three trials will be held this May.

Vladimir MACHIN

FINALS AHEAD

As the European cup competitions are drawing to a close, Juventus (Italy), which has six world champions, and Hamburg (West Germany) will club in the Winners Cup final. In the semi-finals the Italian eliminated Widzew (Poland) while the West Germans put on top year's Spanish champions Real Sociedad. Both clubs have had a taste of winning the cup.

In the Cup Holders Cup Scotland's Aberdeen has had a particularly seven up a final with Belgian's Standard 3-1, in first-leg semi-final, and though going down 1-0 in the second leg they have moved up on away goals in the final. Aberdeen will face Madrid Real who put out Austria's Austria.

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World champions up to the mark

In Los Angeles a visiting Soviet men's gymnastics team prevailed over their hosts 203.00—233.00, while the Soviet women won 194.15—192.45.

Absolute world titlist Yuri Kozyrev, 20, of the USSR, shared the all-round title with American Peter Widmer at 83.95 points each. Dmitry Bilyayev, 16, from Moscow, was second, only 0.05 points behind, and Stepan Martynik, also of the USSR, totalled 58.85 to come third.

In the women's events, Alibina Shishova of the USSR was the top all-round at 39.10, followed by teammate Olga Mostepanova, with 38.95. Top US gymnast Michel Dusatre totalled 38.70 to share third place with Alla Myank of the USSR.

The local press points out that despite its markedly upgraded standards, the US side still had a very hard time competing with the formidable Soviet world champions, who were up to the mark again.

Holland wins

Holland defeated Canada 4-2 in the finals of the women's world field hockey championship in Kuala Lumpur, and Australia came third. The USSR ended up in 10th place.

VICTORY AFTER 48 YEARS

The Rome Roma basketball club have won the Italian basketball championship. The last time they won the title was 48 years ago.

To Europe for experience

The Brazilian women's basketball team have set out on a European tour, during which they will play France, Belgium, Holland, Bulgaria, and Poland. According to their coach, Antônio



UNDERWATER SWIMMING

Five new world records were set in the national underwater speed swimming cup competitions just ended in the town of Pilkalevo in Leningrad. Rep.

18-year-old Yelena Olyskaya bettered her 100 m speed record of 44.8 sec by clocking 41.5 sec. In scuba swimming, Viktor Shevchenko clocked 8 sec in the 800 m and 22.6 sec in the 50 m diving record of 182 sec. Tatyana Maryanova improved her 200 m in 1 min 26.4 sec.

West German Gummersbach, from Dortmund, defeated the USSR Central Army Club 19-16 in the first European Winners Cup finals handball game in Moscow, with the return bout due on May 1, in Dortmund.

Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov

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PHOTOGRAPH BY VITALY BLAG

The large Samatov family



Several Soviet languages are spoken in the Samatov family in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic — Khamit and Sanobar Samatov have 19 children, and over 60 grand and great-grandchildren of various nationalities.

...While fording the Dnieper in a critical World War II operation in the autumn of 1943, Khamit Samatov was severely wounded. Though local Ukrainian women brought him back to life, his combat days were over and he returned to his native town an invalid. He noticed an orphan boy at the station and took him home to his parents' house, saying: Let him live with us, and we'll call him Kuchkar. Later he brought home a Russian boy Vanya, a Ukrainian Donot, a Byelorussian Zhenya, a Tatar Kerim, and Jewish girl Liza, nearly all of whom were war orphans.

Khamit's young wife Sanobar thus found herself mother to 13 children of various nationalities. These were later joined by the Samatovs' own six children.

The orphans received all the warmth and care they needed in that ordinary Uzbek family. Though they are now grown-ups and live in various parts of the country, they still fondly remember their Uzbek home.

Grandpa Khamit with his grandchildren.

FULLY MECHANIZED PORT

A new container terminal capable of handling up to 800,000 tonnes of cargo a year has reached its design capacity in the port of the Latvian capital, Riga.

The port is equipped with powerful automatically control-

led container reloaders which have completely replaced manual labour. The daily capacity of each of these reloaders is up to 360 containers. Companies from Finland, Sweden and other European countries took part in

equipping the new terminal on a compensation basis. The Finnish firm Kone delivered six container reloaders. Finnish specialists took part in their assembly and adjustment.

From the point of view of technical equipment, the Riga port is on a par with the world's best harbours. About 9 per cent of all cargo moved in or out of here is handled with the help of mechanically controlled equipment.

had been drilled under difficult conditions with the pressure difference between the strata creating a danger of gas blowouts. But the oilmen have

OIL PROSPECTS

Oil and gas prospects at Zardob have been greatly enhanced by the discovery by Soviet Azerbaijan geologists of a new field. The almost 4,000 m deep well has yielded nearly 60 tonnes in one day.

had been drilled under difficult conditions with the pressure difference between the strata creating a danger of gas blowouts. But the oilmen have

tackled this and a number of other difficulties successfully.

The new underground stratum lies closer to the surface than all the other Zardob wells now in operation. High pressure in the strata will enable the oilmen to use the cheapest method of gushing.

Four more prospecting wells are now being drilled in this field.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OUTLOOK FOR SPACE POWER-GENERATING

The energy problem, the principles of a cost-saving transformation of solar energy into electricity, and its transmission over large distances should occupy one of the central places in long-term outer space programmes, believes Academician Vassily Mishin. An article by the Academician has been published in the KOMMUNIST journal.

The history of Soviet cosmonautics is a convincing proof that topical trends in science and technology originate and develop in accordance with the vital requirements of mankind, Vassily Mishin stresses.

An important advantage of the projects for transforming solar energy into electricity, in the Academician's opinion, is not only the preservation of the resources of the earth and of natural conditions for human life, but also the opportunity of creating a new outer space energy-consuming production. Such predictions exist, but they will be tremendously advanced in the future.

On top of that, there are no fundamental difficulties in outer space for the transmission over large distances of concentrated energy streams to supply electricity for spacecraft without power-generating systems of their own. This is one of the ways of creating a new class of cost-saving electric rocket space transport vehicles, Academician Mishin believes.

The principles of the transformation of energy by means of solar batteries, which are discussed in the foreign press, are, in Academician Mishin's opinion, far from being the only answer to the problem.

More promising will, perhaps, be the use of film mirrors for concentration of solar energy and thermonelectric converters. Such systems will make it possible to reduce many times the volume of cargo carried into orbit. Power-generating units with an aggregate generating capacity equal to those of all the USSR's hydro-

power stations in 1985 will be put into orbit by means of 10-15 launchings of a booster rocket with a pay load of 120-150 tonnes.

RESORTS FOR EVERYONE

The summer resort season is about to start in the USSR. 1,700 million roubles of the state social insurance budget have been allocated to be spent on recreation and medical treatment at resorts for factory and office workers and children in 1983. This is the largest amount to be spent in this way to date. There will also be a record number of people — about 9 million 800 thousand factory and office workers and pensioners — spending their vacation at rest homes and at ordinary and family-type resorts — all belonging to the trade unions. The above information is given in IZVESTIA by Ivan Kozlov, Chairman of the Central Council for Trade Union Resorts. As to medical resorts, he writes, they are characterized by their ever growing specialisation. Each of them has a clearly defined medical profile and consists of several departments. There are 60 departments in sanatoriums specializing in cardiology, for example, for people convalescing from heart attacks. Treatment at the sanatoriums is free and patients continue to receive their monthly average salaries.

Most people who stay at resorts do so at a discount of 60 per cent of the cost. Twenty per cent of patients at medical resorts and ten per cent of vacationers at ordinary resorts stay there free of charge.

UNIFIED INFORMATION SYSTEM

Statistics show that the volume of information used in the USSR is equivalent to 25 million 500-page volumes. About 60 million written documents are issued annually in the country. By the end of this decade, according to estimates, there will be a two to three-fold increase in the volume of information used in planning and management, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. This is why a change is now under way affecting the entire system of data 'collection, processing and storage. Computer-based automatic control systems are

the only possible technological means here. Of course, a necessary prerequisite for this is improvement of economic modelling and of methods of book-keeping calculation.

In the current five-year plan period, stresses the paper, it is planned to integrate computer management systems into a single national management information system. Central state control agencies will be given priority, to be followed by computer management systems in industries, amalgamations and large organizations. As is emphasized by the newspaper, this is not a "superstructure" or a new managerial organization, but a mechanism which provides for the coordinated operation of many management information systems.

A NEW RESERVE IN THE DESERT

A 35,000-hectare reserve has been set up in the heart of the Karakum Desert in Soviet Central Asia. The reasons for its establishment are described by the newspaper PRAVDA.

The main aim is to preserve nature in its pristine state, to preserve the copiouses of black and white stony, as well as the shifting sands, the rocky and loamy, and high sand dunes. Another purpose is to protect the plants and animals which have adapted themselves to life in the desert where one can find such rare plants as *ceratium* and *lina*. The abundant fauna includes ordinary *tarantulas*, five varieties of scorpions and ten types of phalangids, as well as the *tarantula*, whose poison is 15 times as potent as a rattlesnake's. There are at least a thousand types of invertebrates living here.

The new reserve is to become a splendid scientific base, stresses the newspaper. It will provide marvellous grounds for students, enabling them to study and learn, to develop desert territories for international scientific courses set up by the Turkmenian Desert Institute. The aim of the research by Soviet specialists is to achieve harmony between man and nature, after having thoroughly studied life in the desert as well as useful and "harmful" specimens of flora and fauna.

Places to visit

'Mother-Georgia' monument in Tbilisi



One can see the gigantic "Mother-Georgia" monument from any part of Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. With a bowl held aloft in one hand and a sword in the other, the statue symbolizes hospitality for friends and revenge on enemies who dare attack the homeland.

It was erected to mark Georgia's 1,600th anniversary. Originally made of wood, it was later cast in aluminium and represents the first success of Tbilisi Art Academy graduate sculptor Elgudzhishvili, who is now famous. Among his other works are monuments to the 8th century tsar and army leader Vakhtang Gorgasali, who founded Georgia, to the outstanding self-taught artist Piroshvili, and others.

The Bezymyanniy volcano in Kamchatka has less than a century left to erupt before it will then lay dormant for a thousand years. This conclusion was made by researchers at the Institute of Volcanology (Far Eastern Scientific Centre, USSR Academy of Sciences). The deposits left at the base after eruptions over thousands of years have helped scientists arrive at this accurate forecast. This "layered cake" traces the volcano's formation, active periods, and scale of eruptions.

Science and technology

ALL ABOUT VOLCANOES

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The volcano is just one of the ten active volcanoes on the peninsula to be studied by the researchers. They used a revolutionary method of porous deposit analysis as well as radio carbon sounding. The scientists used the coal, timber, and soil hidden in the volcano's depths to date the eruptions.

Using this technique, scientists were able to trace volcanic activity over the last 10,000 years in the vast Tolbachik zone.

A VIBRATION DRILL FOR THE URALS

More than seventy mineral deposits have been discovered in the Urals in the last few years by prospectors who used the vibration drilling method. Experience has shown that this method is extremely efficient for digging shallow shafts in soft and loose soils. The vibration drilling has reduced by more than twenty years the time on prospecting for deposits especially those raw materials used in construction.

The expenditure in vibration drilling is now being taken up in other parts of this country. It has been examined and approved by delegates at a CMEA scientific and technical conference.

OF INTEREST

Like clockwork

You can well imagine the bewilderment of driver A. Shurashkin, from the Kalinin farm in the Volgograd Region, when he found an electronic watch instead of a clock on an angling expedition.

Surprisingly, the watch, in ideal condition, was keeping accurate time.

The discovery by the Soviet geologists is important for fundamental and applied sciences. It has set a new direction in mineralogy — the study of evolution of crystals in space and time. On the basis of this, methods

VIEWPOINT

USSR power industry: problems, research and solutions

Boris TSVETKOV, head of section, Economic Research Institute attached to the State Planning Committee of the USSR

The strategy for the further development of the fuel-and-energy complex has long since become an object of serious attention in this country's economic programme. The aim is to minimize losses in the fuel-and-energy resources, and to ensure their more economical use. For a number of years now this country has occupied first place in the world in terms of overall fuel extraction and second place in the production of electric power.

This year we will produce 1,405,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy: 619 million tonnes of oil; 229,000 million cubic metres of gas and 723 million tonnes of coal. This will suffice not only for domestic consumption, but also delivers to countries in the socialist community and for trade with the capitalist world.

To squander any wealth is unwise, no matter how great are its stocks. It is worth considering the following figures: an annual saving all over this country of only one per cent of energy resources would amount to over 20 million tonnes of fuel equivalent, costing about 300 million dollars on the world market. The need for an energy saving policy is also necessitated by higher production costs for oil and gas, with fields moving further and further into Siberia and to worse geological conditions, while transportation distances become longer.

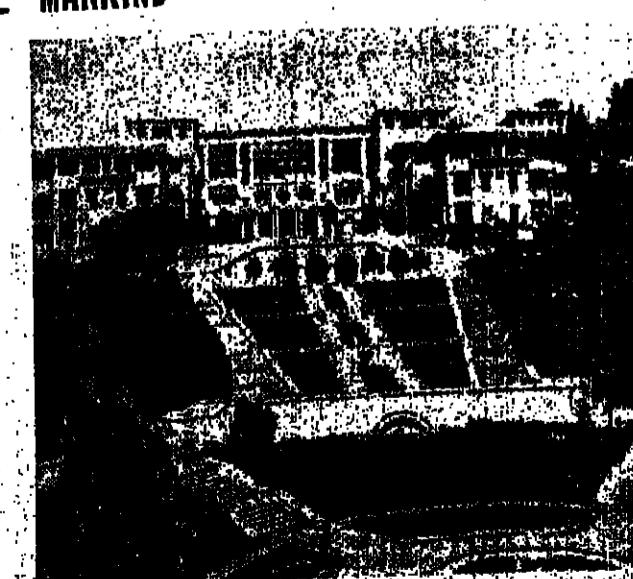
The flow of fuel and energy resources from Siberia to the European part of this country has grown by over six times during the past decade, between 1971 and 1981.

Fuel saving in electric power production will be implemented through improvements in its pattern. This year, for example, two-thirds of the growth is planned for atomic and hydroelectric stations. The introduction of large-scale turbogenerators and higher performance of power production equipment will facilitate a reduction in specific fuel consumption at thermal stations.

Higher voltage in transmission lines and other technological and structural changes will reduce energy losses in transmission. Savings may also be achieved through the extraction of all valuable components from oil and gas deposits.

Finally, the consumer also has a great potential for reducing electric power consumption. The expansion of many enterprises has revealed that the consumption of energy resources can be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent without any damage to production or productivity. There are persuasive calculations to show that it is twice as cheap to reduce power consumption at plants and factories as it is to produce the equivalent amount of fuel.

The implementation of all the measures planned will allow more than 200 million tonnes of fuel equivalent to be saved in 1985 (by comparison, in 1980). As a result, the national income will become 3 per cent less energy intensive.



In the photo: the Nefte (Science) sanatorium at Sochi on the Black Sea coast, designed by A. Samoilov.

ENTERTAINMENT

JAPANESE MAKE VIDEO DISC OF THE BOLSHOI

JVC, the Japanese company, has chosen Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake", performed by the Bolshoi Theatre, for its first laser-recorded video disc. The disc, which will go on sale in Japan, as well as abroad, is to be released in the former country early next September to coincide with a Bolshoi tour.

Everybody likes Russian ballet. Tchaikovsky is the most popular composer in Japan, and "Swan Lake" the most popular ballet, said Katsuomori Ichikawa of JVC.

The ballet was filmed by USSR State Television and Radio (cameraman Georgi Reberberg and producer Inessa Seloznyova) together with Japanese ensembles. The main roles were danced by the leading Bolshoi performers Natalya Bessmertnova (Duchess Odile), Alexander Bogatyrkov (Prince Siegfried) and Boris Akinin (the evil genius).

A lot of films and TV pro-

grammes have been made for many countries of ballets as danced at the Bolshoi, said Yuri Grigorovich, chief choreographer and director of the production. But "Swan Lake" has never been filmed in full for foreign companies. In the middle of the next season this experiment will be repeated when the British shoot a video film of "Spartacus" by Aram Khachaturyan.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



A moment during the filming of "Swan Lake" with Natalya Bessmertnova and Alexander Bogatyrkov in the foreground.

Katsuomori Ichikawa (right) and Yuri Grigorovich.

EXCHANGE OF PLAYS

The Magdeburg theatre (GDR) has premiered A. Sart's play "I Am a Man" about the life and work of the founder of scientific communism Karl Marx. The production is by Vladimir Andreyev, chief director of the Yaroslavl Theatre in Moscow.

We have strong contacts with the theatre, said Andreyev. Our collaboration started nearly eight years ago with a production of

"Van Gogh" by the German dramatist A. Matusch. Later, with help from the Magdeburg theatre we produced Schiller's tragedy "Kabale und Liebe" and the play "Adam Marries Eve" by the contemporary German dramatist R. Strahl.

In turn Andreyev has directed productions of Corky's plays and Clock's "Three Sisters" at the Magdeburg theatre.

A play adapted from Chekhov

The Moscow Operetta Theatre has held the first night of its new play, "A Wedding With a General" based on "Marriage" and other stories by the Russian writer Anton Chekhov.

It would be wrong to describe the genre of this play as a musical comedy, says producer M. Rapoport. We have tried to preserve Chekhov's humour, his dramatic intonations and some tragic notes of his stories and plays. This guideline has also been followed by the play's author, Leningrad playwright K. Ryzhov and composer Ye. Pichkin who, we think, has written interesting music which tactfully and delicately fits in with the time setting of once abroad.

The Theatre's leading actors and some young performers star in the play.

Soviet book exhibition

An exhibition of Soviet books has opened in the centre of Vienna, in one of the rooms of the Palais Liechtenstein Palace, at which they sang arias from operas by Italian and Russian composers.

Cinemas, Soviet and Czechoslovak film makers have jointly produced the film, "The Adventures of Jaroslav Hašek in Stories by Josef Svejk", to mark the centenary since the birth of the Czechoslovak writer, Jaroslav Hašek.

Books, the Ukrainian Dnipro Publishers have produced a collection of works by Note Lury, the oldest Soviet Jewish writer. Lury is the author of many novels and long stories published in this country in Russian, Ukrainian, Yiddish and other languages in editions of more than 20 million copies. Meanwhile in Austria there is a growing interest in the Russian classics and in the multinational Soviet literature.

Rockwell KENT EXHIBITION

An artist's pictures are his children. I hope that my children will find a home in your country, said Rockwell Kent, the distinguished American painter, winner of the International Lenin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" for his appeal to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In 1960, he made a gift to the Soviet people of some of his paintings, drawings, etchings and books. These now form the basis of a collection consisting of 80 paintings, 800 drawings, plus archive material.

Some of the works from the collection are now on display at an exhibition which has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow to mark the centenary since the artist's birth. On view are 27 paintings, 100 drawings, as well as photographs, letters and manuscripts drawn from the Pushkin Museum, the Hermitage in Leningrad, and from private collections belonging to Professor Andrei Chugayev and to film director, Yakov Tcherny.

Rockwell Kent has always been fond of Nature, and in his paintings and literary works he recreates his impressions of numerous journeys. The central



Rockwell Kent. Alaska. Winter landscape. 1919.

piece among these at the exhibition belongs to the "Grenadier Cycle", painted in 1928-33. As for the graphic heritage left by Kent, visitors to the exhibition will be attracted by his illustrations to works by Shakespeare, Boccaccio and Melville as well as those for his own books.

Larisa SHOLETSKAYA

BUSINESS

Stop the music

Entire ensembles were killed in full view of the audience, variety stars rose to fell, while jazz, rock, folk and country music were replaced by popular variety artists in a satirical fantasy show, "Stop the Music" (photo), mounted by the "People and Puppet" a Kirov Philharmonic ensemble from Western Siberia. The concert, held at Moscow's Central Art Club, marked the group's fifth anniversary.

The ensemble includes graduates from the Gnessin Music and Pedagogical Institute in Moscow. Upon graduation from the puppet theatre department, they decided to stick together despite enticing individual offers. Course head Leonid Khat took charge of the ensemble.

Their first tour of Western Siberia with their graduation programme was a big success at the Kemerovo Philharmonic Society.

Thereafter the ensemble produced the shows "Watch Out for Children", "A Sports Fantasy", "A Chain", and, lastly, "Stop the Music". Unlike the previous programme featuring puppets, the latest show is a choreographic composition produced by ballet master Nikolai Klyuyev.

Sergei KUNENOV

IMPORTS

OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES GROW

In the last fifteen years, this country has imported agricultural machinery and equipment amounting to 5.2 thousand million convertible roubles.

These deliveries have been growing steadily. Fifteen years ago, during the eighth five-year plan period 0.5 thousand million roubles' worth of these machines were imported, 1.5 thousand million roubles' worth in the following five years, and in the past period, the tenth, this figure rose to 3.2 thousand million.

The imports included, among other things, 254 thousand combined harvesters of different types, 180 thousand milking machines, and a lot of other equipment, as well as fertilizers and chemicals for plant protection, seeds, concentrated food, and quality breeds of animals and poultry.

Almost 90 per cent of all imported agricultural machinery came from the CMEA countries.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED

A giant road bridge has been built by Soviet and Syrian builders in Al Ghazi, 15 kilometres from the capital, Damascus.

Syria's highest bridge has been under construction for 30 months. A 309 m long and 60 m high structure has been built at the site where the turbulent Barada River separates two mountains, forming a picturesque canyon.

Commenting, the "Indian Express" newspaper stressed that the station is now meeting a third of the state's power requirements at a time when Southern India is suffering from an unprecedented drought which has severely hindered operation of hydropower stations there.

Prime Minister A. R. Kasm

said at the inauguration ceremony that the bridge is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation between the two states. He thanked the Soviet builders for their cooperation in promoting Syria's economic independence.

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WELCOME TO THE USSR!

Contacts and contracts

© Aviaexport and the French firm Poch S. A. have agreed to cooperate in supplying over 2,500 Niva cars to France.

© 900 thousand telephones will be supplied to the Soviet Union this year from Poland. In 20 years the Radom factory made 10 million telephones for Soviet customers.

© The 25th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation which took place in Moscow, discussed ways to promote further expansion of business ties between the two countries and increase their efficiency.

The broad introduction of automation and mechanization will save Bulgaria nearly 200 million leva and reduce energy and fuel consumption.

This new smelter, which could provide the Bulgarian national economy with one million steel castings, is being built with technical assistance of the Soviet Union. It was designed in Moscow, and the parts are sent from different Soviet cities. The broad introduction of automation and mechanization will save Bulgaria nearly 200 million leva and reduce energy and fuel consumption.

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